

In all communities there are those who are solicitous to know the views of others, a solicitude that comes not so much from a desire to profit from the opinions of their neighbors as from a spirit of criticism and discussion. When a popular wave is sweeping over the community, they stand on tip-toe, lowering above all others in excellence, and ready to crush all with one fell sweep under their iron heel who do not choose to come under the radiance of their benign wisdom. A spirit of intolerance is reprehensible under all ordinary circumstances, and especially is it so when the end in view must be reached through the better feelings and judgments of the people. Whenever any movement, based upon the moral development of the community, degenerates into personal bickering, and personal ends and upgradism assume more prominence than the permanent good of the community, there is great danger that the evil hour is approaching. An honest difference of opinion should be tolerated, and men should not be proscribed because from their standpoint they differ as to the means of accomplishing the same purpose.

In all popular movements men rush to the front who have nothing to recommend them but their newly-acquired zeal, and on the popular wave obtain prominence and position that personal merit would not secure them while virtue and good citizenship were at a premium over vice and immorality.

A reform movement, as we understand it, strikes at some radical evil, and while a specific object is to be attained yet the conspicuous actors should be representative men, not only of the specific reform, but men whose lives and characters in the community in which they live give character and tone to everything with which they come in contact.

A few persons, from motives that we will not attempt to inquire into, have manifested great concern as to the position of the REPUBLICAN on the temperance reform movement that has engaged so much the attention of our people during the past few months.

We have never understood that we have occupied an equivocal position on the temperance question, and some of those who now permit their lying tongues to stigmatize us, as well as others, as whisky men, have but very recently discovered the hideousness of the whisky traffic. We have now one of these creatures in our mind's eye, who at one time published a paper in Belleville, a city, according to a statement published in his own paper recently, containing "over one hundred saloons."

What a healthful influence this would be against the temperance movement must have exerted against the license system in the city of Belleville! But we understand that since his removal to Decatur quite a reformation has taken place, and the number of saloons has been greatly reduced. But we wish to say that the REPUBLICAN is not a vulture, that it is not a mendicant, and has no desire to parade before the good people of Decatur every day its superior virtues as a consideration for their support.

The REPUBLICAN has no ambition to profit, either personally or financially, on account of the crime and misery the whisky traffic has entailed upon the people of Decatur. Our opposition to all crime is a duty we owe to society, and we claim patronage from no man or organization on that score. Neither do we wish the REPUBLICAN to be regarded as the organ of the temperance reform any more than we would desire it to be regarded as the organ of any one of the several church organizations in this city. We belong to no ring or clique, have no ambition to run for office, nor do we expect to profit from the present reform movement any further than it tends to encourage sobriety, industry and good citizenship. The REPUBLICAN has given as much time and money in furtherance of the temperance cause as any other interest in the city, notwithstanding the systematic effort on the part of some to place it in a false light, and we believe its course has tended as much to advance true temperance as that of those who have maliciously yelled "Whisky straight!" at its proprietors. The publishers of the REPUBLICAN have not written a line that any reasonable man could construe as an endorsement of the whisky interest, but have given the reformed men and temperance every encouragement possible through its columns, as well as leading

their personal influence. We know of no offense that we have committed against the peace and order of society, and we are not at all disposed to apologize for the course we have taken. The nomination of Mr. Mussey as a candidate for alderman. We have a very distinct recollection that four years ago, a supporter of Mr. Mussey would have justly invited the charge of being in favor of "whisky straight." During that time, against the license system Mr. Mussey was its most ardent supporter, not because it was morally right, but because it was practically the best way to regulate the whisky traffic; and he supported this theory, based upon his own experience in the state of Ohio, where he had personally witnessed the workings of the anti-license system. In his speech before the council he spoke in favor of license, and at the memorial meeting of the city council at the court house, in the spring of 1874, in the presence of an immense audience, and in the face of 2,397 petitioners (and we were among the number) praying the city council not to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, accompanied with an address from the wives and daughters of those who felt the terrible pang entailed upon them by intemperance, Mr. Mussey, with an indecent zeal, spoke in favor of license, telling a doleful story about the terrible results which followed the abrogation of the liquor licenses in Ohio—how the whole state became one huge, unrestrained dram shop.

From that day until last September Mr. Mussey voted for license, and the last time, we believe, was the occasion when he gave the casting vote reinstating Bismarck's license, which was forfeited on account of his refusal to close his saloon during the railroad strike.

Since 1874 Mr. H. B. Durfee sat in the council with Mr. Mussey, the former voting against and the latter for license. As far back as 1857, Mr. Durfee voted against license, and has consistently, not only in the council but as a member of the Board of Supervisors, always voted in opposition to license. Mr. Durfee's anti-license record reaches back more than twenty years, and his convictions are not in contravention with experience and observation, as are those of Mr. Mussey.

The contest in the second ward is not one of license or anti-license, and the citizens of that ward only ask the privilege of expressing their preference for either Mr. Durfee or Mr. Mussey. One set of temperance men in the second ward, in a very hasty manner, nominated Mr. Mussey; another set of temperance men, in a very respectful manner, requested Mr. Durfee to become a candidate, knowing that he had a clean record on the license question. Instead of being "straight whisky" it is straight temperance, the only difference being that one has acquired age while the other has not yet gone through fermentation.

We have had no disposition to offer any newspaper opposition to Mr. Mussey, nor have we desired to refer to his record on temperance, for we are well aware that there are few whose record on the temperance question is just as they might wish it; but if a record like that of Mr. Durfee's must be obscured and doubt thrown about it by public speakers, and a record of a few months' standing brought into prominence as a consideration for men's suffrage, surely justice will demand that a difference of opinion should be tolerated. It is said that devotion to principle has its reward, but we wish to be spared that kind of reward that has been meted out to Mr. Durfee since he gave his consent to become a candidate for alderman in the second ward, in response to the call of a large number of his friends and neighbors.

Upon the license question, the position of the REPUBLICAN is well known. If Mr. Mussey had acted in conjunction with Messrs. Abel, Stare and McKim, and in obedience to the prayer of the citizens of Decatur in 1874, and had heeded the admonitions of the REPUBLICAN, the license question might have been settled four years ago.

Mr. H. B. DURFEE has been an honored and respected citizen of Decatur for more than a quarter of a century, and during that period he has several times been elected by his neighbors and friends to represent them in the council. As a member of that body he has voted single-handed and alone against license, and yet, with his honest record before their eyes, he is made the target at which public speakers fire their charges, while the man who has until very recently voted with a zeal that was worthy of a better cause in favor of granting license "straight," receives the applause of the multitude. Verily there is more joy over one sinner that repenteth, "as it were," than over ninety and nine just ones that need no repentance.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN AGAINST TILDEN.

From interviews in the Washington Post (Dem.) General Blount, of Alabama, said, "Very much interested in the question of Tilden's nomination. Our people are disgusted with him. 'Whom are your people for, general?' queried the reporter. 'Well, it's hard to tell yet. But they're not for Tilden, that's certain. We don't want any man from east of the Alleghenies.' Mr. Whitcomb, of Tennessee, said, 'The people of my district will not go for Tilden any more, and, if I know them, the people of Tennessee won't either.' Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, is not a Tilden man, and about his district he said: 'Though I have never heard the latter talked about much, I don't think the Texas people want Tilden again.' Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, didn't know that his people had any personal objection to Tilden, but 'they will not support him again,' he said. General Dibble, of Tennessee, expressed himself: 'Our people have no further use for Tilden. His conduct after he was elected, and the fact that he is not the man they want, is not the man they want again.' 'Would they support him again?' 'They wouldn't help nominate him again, if that's what you mean.' General Clark, of Missouri, 'Tilden can never be nominated by the Democrats again; he has an east of Ohio victory, and that's enough.' Mr. Goode expressed the sentiment of Virginia in these sensible words: 'He (Tilden) had one chance and didn't avail himself of it. Our people think we can get a better and a stronger man next time. It is too late to fight out wrongs.' Mr. Blount's idea of the feeling in Mississippi was as follows: 'The feeling there isn't anything more to do with Tilden. They fought a brave fight for him, and he didn't stand up to his right, and they don't want any more of him.' Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, said: 'I am confident our people would not choose Tilden again. They are not pleased at the line of policy he adopted before, and there are other objections to him. He is not with the people on the currency question, and besides, he is too old. He is out of the line of presidential promotion. No, sir; Tilden will never be the choice of the people again.' Mr. Harris, of Virginia, said: 'Tilden has no strength. We elected him once; he wouldn't take the office, and that will do.' Mr. Cravens, of Arkansas, said: 'Our people have had enough of Tilden. We can get a better man.' 'Do you think they can be brought round to send a Tilden delegation to the next convention?' 'No they can't. I'm certain of that.' Mr. Hartsell, who represents the people of northern Illinois, said: 'Tilden will never be renominated. He stands no more chance than Jeff Davis, and he couldn't be elected if he were nominated again. This democracy of Illinois couldn't be whipped into supporting him again.' The Hon. Proctor Knott expressed the opinion that the tried and true democracy of 'Old Kentucky' will not lift up its voice for Tilden again. He thought the last canvass and its miserable failure after the battle had been won gave Kentucky all she wants of Tilden.

AUDITOR NEEDLES received yesterday a letter from the Auditor of Alabama, asking how taxes were collected in Illinois. Needles is trying to find out himself.

Take a look for yourself, for an inspection of the quality, style and prices of our boots and shoes will convince any reasonable person that it will be economy to buy of BARNER & BAKER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate Silver Bill will be sent to the House tomorrow, being already engrossed for that purpose. It is understood the provisions of the bill, as passed by the Senate, are generally acceptable to the majority in the House, though members in favor of unlimited coinage will undoubtedly urge a modification of the paragraph restricting coinage to a minimum of \$2,000,000, and a maximum of \$4,000,000 monthly. Indications at present are that the two Houses will unite upon a measure which can be passed over a veto. Friends of the bill will probably hold a caucus on the subject tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad shows an unusually good condition of its affairs. For the year ending December 31st, 1877, the earnings were \$1,000,000; the operating expenses were \$488,853; the net operating expenses were \$511,147; the net operating income was \$488,853.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 16.—The City Savings Bank will be wound up. Its deposits are \$160,000, but it is not expected that there will be any shrinkage in this amount.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Jacob Kienle, formerly of the firm of Diebold, Norris & Co., safe manufacturers in this city, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, yesterday. The unsecured claims against the petitioner aggregate \$30,000; accommodation paper, \$150,000; discounted paper, \$65,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Cammeys & Mason, shoe dealers of this city, have failed. Liabilities \$180,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—In the Anderson case, Judge Whitaker, this morning, received the briefs of counsel, and will render his decision Monday morning as to a new trial.

TELEGRAPHIC PASSED.

The Silver Bill Goes Through the Senate

By a Vote of 49 to 21.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Russia Wants Uncle Sam to be Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The discussion of the silver bill was continued at 5 o'clock, at which hour, numerous amendments having been voted down, it passed by a vote of 49 to 21, as follows:

YEAS.—Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burdick, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edwards, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randall, Rollins, Sargent, Washburn, Wayne.—31.

NAYS.—The following were present: Butler, Deming, South Carolina, Harris, Democratic, Republican, Georgia, Edwards, Patterson, Republican, South Carolina, Eaton, Democrat, Connecticut; Shannon, Republican, Nevada; Ransom, Democrat, North Carolina, absent without leave.

The following is the full text of the bill as passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412.5 grains, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1876, which shall be the device and superscription provided by said act; which coins, together with all silver dollars herebefore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly provided in the contract; and authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and any coin or coins so purchased and paid into the Treasury as provided in the existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage. Provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000; provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the Government of the countries comprising the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of metallic money and securing a fixity of the relative value between those two metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or elsewhere as the United States at such time within six months as he may be mutually agreed upon by the executive of the Government so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference in behalf of the United States, and who shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall receive the sum of \$2,000, and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expense is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That any act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than \$10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than \$10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificate for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be redeemed.

On motion of Senator Allison, the title of the bill was amended so as to read, "A bill to authorize the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and restore its legal-tender character."

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, after a continuous session of seventeen hours, adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Observer believes that Russia has represented to England that the United States, as a great maritime power, should participate in the Congress. England has not objected, but has taken advantage of the proposal to suggest that Greece also be allowed part in the Congress. It is stated that Russia has suggested to the Porte the desirability of removing the Mussulman population from Bulgaria. Advice from Athens indicates that the Greek Government is likely to ally itself to England in the event of war between the Turks and Russia.

Athens, Feb. 17.—Small engagements between the Turks and Russia.

gents in Thessaly continue to occur. It is feared that several thousand have left Volo to prevent further urgent advance. The Greek Government has decided to send a force to occupy a second reserve of 10,000 men to form twenty battalions of light infantry.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Two iron clads from the French squadron at Smyrna have gone to the entrance of the Dardanelles.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—Journals here opposed to the policy of Austria state that Admiral Hornby has been ordered to seize the Turkish fleet if necessary to prevent its surrender to Russia.

London, Feb. 17.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs intelligence has been received here that Prince Bismarck, on Tuesday, will be able to announce, owing to the Emperor William's friendly intervention, that Russia has resolved to maintain an attitude of existing difficulties. According to the latest information, England and Russia will maintain their respective military and naval positions during the session of the Congress. No other Power will enter the Dardanelles, lest it should increase the complications.

A special from Berlin reports Baron Von Manteuffel's mission to St. Petersburg has been postponed in consequence of Russia's rearing statements.

A Paris correspondent says it is reported the Circassians, when retreating before the Russians, suffocated with sulphur 800 women and children who had taken refuge in a cave.

St. Petersburg, February 17.—The Agency Russa, while admitting that the principle of a European meeting has been agreed to, denies that details as to form and place have been settled.

London, February 18.—Up to Sunday evening the foreign office had received no official information indicating the Russian advance on Constantinople or Gallipoli.

London, February 18.—A dispatch dated Sunday says the Russian advance guard have not transgressed the line settled by the armistice. In consequence of the withdrawal of the British fleet to Madania, the Russians will not occupy the suburbs of Constantinople. Advice from Adrianople states it is believed peace negotiations will be completed on Wednesday, when the Russians will withdraw from Roumelia unless England makes some new move.

A Vienna correspondent says the peace negotiations progress slowly. The recent Cabinet council decided on partial mobilization of the Austrian army if the conference question was not settled within a fortnight. At a subsequent council it was decided to refer the question to Prince Bismarck, and his good offices resulted in Russia consenting to an early meeting of Congress. All danger of an Austro-Russian conflict being thus avoided, the chances of an Anglo-Austrian alliance are greatly diminished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Partnership.

MRS. E. S. AUNGST AND MR. W. A. McNabb, partners in E. S. AUNGST & CO., will continue the business of the late E. S. Aungst at the same room as before, on the WEST SIDE OF THE OLD SQUARE.

Feb. 18, 1878.—d&w&no

FINAL SETTLEMENT

STATE OF ILLINOIS, in and for the County of Madison, ss. In the County Court of said county to the May Term, A. D. 1878. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Barney Donnelly, deceased.

TO ANDREW HATZEL, of Madison County, County Attorney, being admitted administrator of the estate of said deceased, do hereby certify that said deceased, late of said county of Madison, Illinois, and to Patrick Donnelly, of Madison County, Illinois, United States of America, you are hereby notified that the first day of the May term of said court, A. D. 1878, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1878, or as soon thereafter as I may be heard, on account of said estate, I will hold a court of said court, for a final settlement of said estate, and will then and there ask and cause a final discharge from all claims and obligations of said estate, when and where you may be present and object. If you see fit to do so, I will hear you. HENRY DONNELLY, Executor of the last will and testament of Barney Donnelly, deceased.

Feb. 18, 1878.

PROF. LEONARD'S Grand Masquerade Fancy Dress Ball CARNIVAL NIGHT, Tuesday Eve., March 5. AT BRENNEMAN'S HALL.

MUSIC. Prof. Goodman will orchestrate the music, and will also conduct the opening Grand March for the occasion.

Tickets will be strictly first-class in every particular. All persons will be required to unmask before a committee previous to entering the Ball Room.

TICKETS: Ladies and Gentlemen, \$1.00; Children, 50c. Tickets can be procured from the following committee:

Goldberg, J. H. Young, Jr., W. J. Lester, Jr., O'Neil, Gay Thompson, or from Prof. Goodman, at his Academy, Feb. 18, 1878.

HENRY EBERT, Cor. of Prairie and Water Streets.

Has a full line of Candles, Fruits, Nuts and Tobacco, and a very complete stock of Groceries and other goods. He invites all his friends to give him a call.

HAYS & ARTHOLOMEW. CLOTHING CASH HOUSE, 25 NORTH WATER STREET. DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

ABOUT TWENTY SETS ALASKA MINK SEAL AND MINK FURS, LESS THAN COST.

Stock of DRESS GOODS, except BLACK CASHMERE, BLACK CASHMERE and BLACK ALPACAS and MOHAIRS, AT COST.

Stock of our Stock of White and Colored BLANKETS, BEAVERS, FUR BEAVERS and HEAVY FLANNELS, AT COST.

Prices on all Goods, except Domestic Goods reduced.

A splendid time to buy Goods for CASH.

Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878.—d&w&no

S. EINSTEIN'S CLEARANCE SALE OF DRY GOODS!

I will, from this day, sell my Entire Stock of DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, BLACK ALPACAS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, Etc. at COST. Also, my Entire Stock of NOTIONS!

and Ladies' and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

Decatur, Jan. 4, 1878.—d&w&no

BUY THE BEST!

Steinway's Pianos

ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

Two Medals of Honor and Two Diplomas of Merit, at the International Exhibition 1876, for the "Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles." Warranted for any length of time.

ALSO, THE FAMOUS AND FAVORITE "GEORGE STECK" PIANO,

A First-Class Instrument, at a moderate price, fully warranted for the year. Other makes from \$300 upward. Terms easy. The

"MASON & HAMLIN" ORGANS!

Have not only been AWARDED THE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR FOR THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF EXCELLENCE IN ALL THEIR STYLES, BUT ALSO THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF EXCELLENCE IN ALL THEIR STYLES.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.'S STANDARD ORGANS

Noted for Superior Excellence in Tone, Design and Finish, and Economy in Cost. A New and Improved Percussion Stop, the

"CAMPANELLA"

Second-Hand Instruments Taken in Exchange for New Ones.

A Complete Assortment of SMALL INSTRUMENTS, STRINGS, SHEET MUSIC, &c., always on hand.

J. GOLDSTEIN'S Music Store, Water Street, Decatur, Ill.

Decatur, Ill. 1878.

Redemption Notices.

To W. H. Tilden, in whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the years 1875 and 1876, I purchased the following described land, to-wit: Lot 2, Block 1, Addition to the town of Pleasant, taxed in the name of W. A. Britt, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1878.

To Leonard Smith, or whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that at a sale of lands and town lots for state, county and special taxes, made in pursuance of law, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1878, for the taxes for the year 1875, I purchased the following described land, to-wit: Lot 2, Block 1, Addition to the town of Pleasant, taxed in the name of Leonard Smith, and that the time of the redemption thereof from said sale will expire on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1878.

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FOR SALE. In consequence of my recent return from the U. S. I will sell at a low price for cash any premises on Main Street, 111 feet front, 100 feet deep, 111 feet front, 100 feet deep, 111 feet front, 100 feet deep. Also will sell horse and buggy. Oct 22, 1878.

